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The Canadian English-Jewish Weekly

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World Zionists Plan Full Resistance To White Paper

Proposals for its future were submitted to the World Zionist Conference in London, England, by David Ben-Gurion of Palestine, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive. The proposals were divided into the following five sections:

(1) Passive and active resistance to the implementation or continuation of the 1939 British White Paper in its present or any modified form; the strengthening of immigration settlement and security in all circumstances and by all means; the mobilization for this purpose of forces and financial means in Palestine and in Diaspora, especially in Anglo-Saxon countries.

(2) The rallying of the remnants of European Jewry, headed by Jewish youth as an active Zionist force, for their speedy transfer to Palestine.

(3) Assertion of the Chalutzic "pioneering" element in the education of Jewish youth in all lands; intensification and broadening of Zionist and Hebrew education among Jewish people in Oriental countries and North Africa; the deepening among Jewry in Diaspora of the consciousness that the resettlement of Palestine is an historic necessity for the entire Jewish people without distinction of land, regime or continent, and that the Jewish State is indispensable to the honorable and free existence even of those Jews who desire to remain elsewhere.

(4) Increased political activity in countries of the United Nations for the immediate designation of Palestine as the Jewish State; the granting of the requisite authority and financial means to the Jewish people through the Jewish Agency as a Jewish provisional government [illegible] to carry through public works that would make the settlement of additional millions possible, while raising the standard of living of all inhabitants of Palestine — Jews and Arabs alike.

(5) Incessant striving toward cooperation with the Arabs of Palestine to develop the country to the utmost for the benefit of all its inhabitants and toward an alliance of friendship between the Jewish and Arab peoples in neighboring countries on the basis of mutual assistance for the welfare, peace and progress of all countries in the Middle East.

Eight Polish delegates to the World Zionist Conference, including the commander of the Jewish forces in the 1943 revolt in the Warsaw ghetto, arrived by air from Warsaw and were welcomed to the World Zionist conference session in London, England.

As they entered the hall, everyone rose and applauded until the Polish Jews had taken their seats. They included Dr. Emil Sommerstein, a member of the Polish National Council; Yitzchak Zukerman, who organized the ghetto revolt; David Moller, one of two survivors of a unit of 800 that fought in the revolt, and Chaya Grossman, a young girl who organized the resistance of Jewish women.

Dr. Sommerstein told the conference that it was impossible to express the horrors suffered by the 80,000 survivors of a Jewish community that once numbered 3,500,000. He said that the Jews had died with dignity and had not suffered passively. They fought in the regular armies and formed their own Partisan units.

M. Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, reported on political activities during the war. He disclosed that special Jewish commando units, operating secretly because of military security, had been formed at the military authorities' request. He added that Jewish parachutists had been dropped into the heart of occupied Europe to stimulate Jewish resistance and organize sabotage.

The commander of the Jewish underground in Poland, Yitzchak Zukerman, said that only fifty Jews had survived the battles for the Warsaw ghetto during January and April, 1943. The Germans finally wiped out the ghetto after a fierce six-day battle in April.

Papers captured by the Polish home army showed that the ghetto's defenders had inflicted more than 1,200 German casualties in killed and wounded. They had to withstand artillery fire and dive [illegible] Mr. Zukerman and a handful of those left managed to escape.

Mr. Zukerman said that non-Jewish Poles were willing to help the Jews when there was a chance that the help would not be discovered by the Germans, but it was always conditional on the circumstances. He said that Polish Jews were satisfied with the new Polish administration in Warsaw as they were convinced that it meant to improve the general situation both politically and economically.

But, he said, "most of us would like to go to Palestine to live, not because we are afraid of what the Russian and Warsaw administrations might do to sovietize Poland, but because we think and dream of our own national home."

Chaya Grossman, 30 years old, told of the part played by young

(Continued on Page Eight)

Dutch Students Saved Jewish Children

The return of 1,200 Jewish children to Amsterdam after years of underground existence has been announced by the "Netherlands News", issued by the Netherlands Information bureau.

Credit for saving the lives of the children, it reports, goes to a Dutch student body organized in 1943. The organization placed children, including two-month old infants, in foster homes under assumed names to save them from Nazi persecution, and kept records showing the real and assumed name of each child, the town where it was hidden and the address of the foster parents.

One thousand Netherlands Jews including prominent professors and doctors imprisoned at the Theresienstadt concentration camp have been flown back to Holland in thirty transport planes, according to the publication. Five hundred Jews liberated from the notorious Westerbork transit camp are expected to be returned to their home towns in Western Holland in the near future, in view of the improved food situation in that area, it is reported by the Netherlands civil affairs administration.

The thirty thousand German Jews who fled into the Netherlands after 1941 will not be considered enemies, although of German nationality, a Netherlands government decree of April 20 has ruled. It is stated that they will not be returned to Germany as a group, but that each person will have his case examined individually.

Says Reducing [illegible] Quota Would Hurt Nazi Victims

Proposed Congressional legislation to reduce the German immigration quota should be vigorously opposed because of its discrimination against victims of the Nazis, witnesses declared in New York at a public hearing before a subcommittee of the U.S. House Immigration Committee in the Federal Building, with Representative Samuel Dickstein presiding, on the question whether the German immigrant quota of 28,782 should be altered, abolished, reserved for victims of Nazism or left unchanged.

Dr. Henry M. Bush, executive director of the National Committee on Post-War Policy and Professor of Sociology at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, said in a statement to the subcommittee:

"The proposal to reduce the quota of Germans should not be entertained, because it would discriminate against victims of Nazi oppression, including slave labor, many of whom are already in this country and who would suffer greatly if forced to return. Such a policy would represent a Nazi doctrine that a race, per se, is undesirable."

Dr. Bush asserted that if any amendment to the present law were adopted, it should be so worded that members of all undesirable organizations would be excluded, such as Nazis, Fascists and all committed to the overthrow of the American Government. Dr. Bush was of the opinion that "95 per cent of all young Germans are Nazis at heart and will remain so for a number of years."

Amending the present immigration laws also was opposed by L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman of the International Rescue and Relief Committee, 103 Park Avenue, who pointed out that there were thousands in the United States who had become good Americans although they were not citizens.

"We are opposed to deportation on a mandatory basis," he declared. "There is a great difference between immigrants who are getting all they can out of this country and those who contribute something to our country."

Rudolph Callman, representing the American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, Inc., said his organization advocated that the United States remain open for the immigration of the helpless, displaced and destitute victims of the

(Continued on Page Eight)

Arabs And Jews Dispute Mayoralty Of Jerusalem

The Palestine Government, in a move purportedly designed to terminate the dispute as whether a Jew or Arab should be designated as Mayor of Jerusalem, dissolved the municipal council and appointed a five-man British commission to administer the city's affairs.

The move drew sharp protests from Jewish members of the council. A number of Jewish councillors pointed out that the action penalized the Jews who constitute seventy per cent of this city's population.

When Mustapha Bey Kalidi, Mayor of Jerusalem, died he was succeeded to office by Daniel Auster, a Jew. But the Arabs kept on insisting that the new mayor should be an Arab, while the Jews maintained that since the former mayor was an Arab his successor should be a Jew. Sometime ago all Arab members of the council resigned from office.

The Jewish members of the council took issue with a statement by District Commissioner James Pollock who said that the plan proposed by the Palestine Government—under which the mayoralty would have been rotated among Jews, Moslems and Christians, with each serving a one-year term—had not been "accepted by any party in the form that it was made." They claimed that the Jews had accepted the proposal, with the proviso that the scheme not be extended to any other city in Palestine, and that a Jew be named the first mayor. They also charged that the government never negotiated with them on the proposal.

Chief Justice Sir William Fitzgerald, who was appointed a one-[illegible] to the government on its invitation, was expected to begin his investigations soon.

To counter such moves as may be contemplated to increase the ownership of land in Palestine by

(Continued on Page Eight)

Woman Physicist, Located In Sweden, Is One Of Scattered Family Of Professionals

Dr. Lise Meitner, sixty-seven-year-old Austrian whose mathematical calculations played an important part in the development of the atom bomb, was found to be in Stockholm, Sweden, where she said she had no knowledge of the atom bomb announcement as she had not listened to the radio or read a newspaper recently. She declines to discuss her contribution to atom work.

In New York, Dr. Fride Meitner, of 61 West Seventieth Street, sister of Dr. Lise Meitner, and herself a physicist, was reluctant to discuss any knowledge she might possess of the Austrian physicist's contribution to the development of the atom bomb. Dr. Meitner's husband, Leo Frischauer, told reporters seeking an interview that his wife was not at home. After several hours, Dr. Meitner emerged from a basement entrance of the brownstone house and asked the reporters to leave, saying she had no statement to make.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Meitner had said that Dr. Lise Meitner was associated with the Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm. She said Dr. Meitner was one of a family of seven, of whom two are in the United States. They are Dr. Fride Meitner and Mrs. Rudolph Allers, wife of a professor of psychology at Catholic University, Washington. A brother, Dr. Walter Meitner, is a professor of chemistry at Manchester University, Manchester, England.

Dr. Lise Meitner was once a director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute.

She fled Germany in 1938, although Hitler proclaimed his [illegible] anti-Semitic laws in [illegible] always refuse to herself as an "Austrian" and never a German, and throughout her thirty-two years of work in Germany never became a German citizen.

"When I left Germany it was never to return," she said.

Per Ohlin, Swedish scientist at Upsala University, said the atom bomb was undoubtedly closely connected with the discovery by Dr. Meitner and Dr. Hahn of Germany of the "nuclear reaction by which atoms of uranium split into two parts, releasing great energy."

Dr. Meitner's brother-in-law, Dr. Justinian Frisch, said she was greatly interested in the 1938 discovery by Dr. Hahn and Strassman, another German scientist, who showed theoretically that the uranium atom could be transformed into the barium atom.

Dr. Meitner, a close friend of Dr. Hahn, immediately communicated the information together with observations of her own to Dr. Otto Robert Frisch, her nephew, who had joined Dr. Niels Bohr's institute in Copenhagen in 1934 as an assistant.

In the absence of Dr. Bohr, who was in America at the time, Dr. Frisch began experiments, his father said, seeking to prove in practice that the uranium atom could be split. He succeeded in 1939 by bombarding uranium with radium neutrons.

Dr. Frisch became a British citizen in 1943 and late that year went to the United States, where he worked on the staff of the war-mobilized scientists headed by Dr. Vannevar Bush. For a time Dr. Frisch carried on work at an experimental atomic laboratory in Santa Fe, N.M.

Dr. Lise Meitner urged cooperation among nations for its future control when she spoke over the NBC network with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late President of the United States. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke from New York [illegible] Dr. [illegible] because of her Jewish origin.

When Mrs. Roosevelt asked Dr. Meitner, as "a woman who had played such an important part" in the making of the atomic bomb how she felt when she learned of

(Continued on Page Eight)

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Send in your greeting coupon now with $2. It must be in the Review office by August 21 to appear in the New Year issue. Any greetings received after that will be published the following week, September 7. Be sure the greeting coupon is filled out correctly and return it to The Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal; or to 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Bertha Mendelson, Ducharme Avenue, is spending two weeks at Warrensburg, N. Y.

Mrs. W. Schneider and family, Jeanne Mance Street, spent a month in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tietolman and daughter, Marilyn, 2405 Van Horne Avenue, spent their holiday spent at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lesser and son, Edward; and Mrs. Gordon Kotler and son, Mark, and daughter, Marcia Ann, are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldstein and Mr. and Mrs. I. Wechsler, and daughter, Carolyn, in Prevost, Shawbridge.

Misses Freda and Rhoda Barnoff, Bagg Avenue, and Mary and Estelle Molson, Laval Avenue, are spending their holidays at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Mrs. Gerald Star, of Yarmouth, N. S., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, Outremont Avenue.

Miss Leah Gaisin, Durocher Avenue, left for New York and Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. M. Berger and children, Elaine and Wilbur, Stuart Avenue, have returned from a four-week stay in Watertown, Mass.; Nantasket Beach, Mass.; and Providence, R. I. They are now on a two-week holiday with Mr. Berger in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Rifka Ostroff, 223 St. Joseph Boulevard West, is back from White Plains, N. Y., where she visited Mrs. Sol. Winitz; and from New York, where she visited Mrs. Beatrice Winitz.

Maurice Arbess, Dollard Avenue, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arbess, in La Macaza.

Miss Abbey Marchand, Bernard Avenue West, returned after spending a holiday in St. Faustin, and Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. H. Dubman and daughter, Marlene, Bernard Avenue West, and Mrs. B. Marchand, and children, Donna Lois and Norman, Querbes Avenue, are spending the summer at their cottage at Fourteen Island Lake.

Miss Goldie Garfinkel, 4592 St. Urbain Street, spent a week in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Ruth Holzberg, Park Avenue, is in Boston, Mass.

Misses Mildred Eisenberg, de l'Epee Avenue, and Helen Freedman, Van Horne Avenue, are spending their holidays at St. Agathe.

Sgt. Hyman Abrams, U. S. Army, who was in England for over two years, and Mrs. Abrams, of New York, spent their honeymoon visiting their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. David Caplan, 4896 St. Dominique Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ripstein, Van Horne Avenue, spent a few days at Burlington, Vt.

Pte. and Mrs. Saul Goldstein and son, Marvin, of Debert, N.S., are spending a furlough with Mrs. E. Goldstein, in Prevost, Shawbridge.

Mrs. H. J. Freedman and son, Stuart, of Newton, Mass., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ruby, Maplewood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Solomon, 1321 Van Horne Avenue, spent a few days in Ottawa, Ont., visiting their son-in-law and daughter, L. A. C. Samuel Redler, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Redler, 337 Summerset Street, West.

Herschel Pesner, Pagnuele Avenue, returned from a three-week holiday at Trout Lake, N.Y.

Mrs. Leon Fischel, Redfern Avenue, is spending some time at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Fenster, Ridgewood Road, spent their vacation in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Jerome Rogers, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jacobs, at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Bertha Lesser, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Michael, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming, Grosvenor Avenue, spent a few days at Lake George, N.Y.

Mrs. I. Spiegel and Mrs. J. Nitzberg, of New York, visited Mrs. W. Halpert, Victoria Avenue, for a week; and left to visit Mrs. L. Bacher and Mrs. R. Rosen at their country home in Prefontaine.

Miss Lois Kutzman, Grosvenor Avenue, spent a few days at Lake George, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sofin, Ridgewood Road, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arbess, at their summer home at La Macaza.

Miss Adele Heyman, of New York, sister of Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road, is at Ivry.

Mrs. T. Bobker, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Viner, Bishop Street.

Mrs. S. S. Lerner, Victoria Avenue, is visiting at Cedar Bay, Lake Erie, Ont.

Mrs. Maurice Levi, formerly of Montreal, who was visiting here, left for New York.

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Demobilized PATS To Be Trained For Colonization

The 28th Conference of the Working Women's Council of Palestine, held at Tel Aviv, resolved to place all its women's institutions at the service of the thousands of demobilised PATS, the Jewish women volunteers who for four years performed arduous tasks with the British armed forces and are now being released from the Army. The Council, which played a leading role in the mobilization of 4,000 women soldiers, has assumed major responsibility to help readjust them to civilian life and reabsorb them into the economic life of Palestine.

The Conference, convened specifically to discuss the many problems involved in the rehabilitation of the PATS, called upon the Pioneer Women's Organization of America to expand its activities to help the Working Women's Council to carry out this major post-war program early in the new season.

The plans of the Council call for the erection of new buildings in its various institutions, where girls may be housed and trained for agriculture and trades. Urging the PATS to identify themselves with colonization work, both in the existing settlements and the new colonies and collectives to be established in the near future, the Council is bending all its efforts to the task of expanding its agricultural training farms. It is there that the girls will be given two-year training courses qualifying them for admission to these settlements.

As a first step towards providing former volunteers with vocational training the center at Petach Tikvah is being converted into a home, where the girls will live as they learn. Vocational courses in other locations will serve those learning new trades as well as those girls who wish to supplement the knowledge gained through Army trades courses. Plans also include the organization of new cooperatives where women will be engaged in needle trades, crafts, cooking and motor driving.

Reservations now being accepted for Labour Day week-end and for the High Holydays. Religious services held.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. J. Fried, of Toronto, Ont., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mrs. L. G. Lesser, Sherbrooke Street West, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Kitz, in Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Myers, Redfern Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Adilman, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, have returned from a three-week holiday at Schroon Lake, N. Y.; and Atlantic City, N.J.

Staff Sergeant Cecil Cohen, U.S. Army, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen, Decarie Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kopstein, of South Orange, N.J., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leavitt, Queen Mary Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson, Queen Mary Road, spent a few days at Lake George, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kellner, Grovehill Place, left on a trip to the Maine Coast.

Mrs. I. Kert, Decarie Boulevard, has returned from a few weeks' holiday at La Macaza.

Mrs. Sigmund Rubinovitch, Decarie Boulevard, is at Lac Brule.

Mrs. P. Lazare, Grovehill Place, has returned from Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Kert, Dornal Avenue, returned from a trip to the Gaspe coast.

Miss Joan Patricia Rothe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending several weeks with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shefler, 3809 Wilson Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown, Marlowe Avenue, left on a trip to the Maine coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis and daughters, Barbara and Linda, of Columbus, Ohio, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Litwin, Jean Brillant Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wallace, and children, Althea and Leslie, of Leonia, N. J., are in Mont Tremblant, spending several weeks with Mrs. Wallace's sister, Mrs. Louis Eisen, Cote St. Luc Road.

Mrs. Ben. Malin and sons, Harvey and Stephen, Jean Brillant Street, returned from Trout Lake.

Mrs. J. Gordon, Decarie Boulevard, spent a holiday in the Laurentians.

Miss Mona Adilman, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, has returned from a month's visit to Old Orchard Beach and Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. Keogh, and Mrs. M. Rothe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shefler, 3809 Wilson Avenue.

Mrs. T. Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue, is in Cornwall, Ont. visiting her sister, Mrs. J. J. Phillips.

Bernard Gordon, Decarie Boulevard, is spending the summer at the Chalet, in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis, Grovehill Place, have returned from Trout Lake, N. Y.

Mrs. Myer Segal, Clark Street, and her sister, Mrs. Ruben Berger, Bloomfield Avenue, entertained at a tea presentation at the Queen's Hotel in honor of their cousin, Miss Dolly Cohen, fiancee of Joseph Weintraub, and bride-elect of August 26. Covers were laid for twenty-two guests. The bride's table was arranged with white tapers and centred with a bouquet of mixed gladioli, a gift of the groom. Mrs. Segal had a pale pink corsage of gladioli and Mrs. Berger, a similar one in coral color. The honoree had a corsage of yellow gladioli, trimmed with white ribbon.

At Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, at St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. F. Justin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Milaret, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirshberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lavy, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. N. Ikeman, Mr. and Mrs. N. Coldman, Mrs. G. G. Gray and family, Mrs. Arthur A. Solomon and family, all of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sperling, and Mr. and Mrs. Barry Smith, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Max Scheffer, of Joliette; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wechler, of Toronto, Ont.; Mesdames R. Reider, C. J. Spector, N. B. Cohen, A. Gardner, M. Shear, all of Montreal; Misses Krayna Share, Yetta Silver, Beatrice Frankenberg, Mildred Walter, all of Montreal; Ida Lipnis, Bertha Rosenblatt, Ruth Apsal, Sadie Gross, of New York, and Miriam Logan, of Toronto; and Gunter Froman, Rudi Krieger, Eric and Kurt Wachtel, Harry Panoff, Joel Silverman, J. Birn, C. Mallet, and Mac Kates, all of Montreal.

Thousands of pounds of kosher food were shipped to Jewish children in the liberated countries of Europe by "Food For The Jewish Children of Europe, Inc.", a division of the Agudath Israel Youth Council of America, 112 West 42nd Street, New York City. This kosher food is being shipped to the freed Jewish children, many of them war-orphans, in 8-pound packages, which contain: canned meat, canned vegetable fat, cheese bouillon cubes, dextro-sugar, powdered milk, dehydrated soup, and soap. Thus far, these packages have been sent to Belgium, France, Holland and Italy.

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"What A Mother I Am!"

By Leib Kwitko

She pleaded with me, poor soul: "Mamma, let's leave . . . Mamma, we can leave just as the others do, mamma . . ."

I am no mother! I'm just a log of wood . . . Break me into splinters. Throw me into the fire . . . Spasms seize me when I see her, my Lisa, that night—it's like my very flesh were falling away from me. I want to kill myself. I want to run away from myself as if I were her murderer. She was a mere child, only fifteen years old! In the very freshness of her girlhood, pure milk and blood, as it were! "Mamma, let's leave," she begged me. Her heart was wise, while I was blind and deaf. I kept putting it off. I was working in a pharmacy which served Red Army units and the manager assured me we would have time enough to leave.

Soon it was too late. The Nazi killers had captured the town. Again the child pleaded with me to let her join the partisans. Her silly, dull-witted mother, however, continued to be stubborn. "No", I said and "No" again. I feared for her health. I thought she would become sick there. She was in a fever to join the partisans, as if she knew her fate beforehand. I wish my child had spit in her mother's face and had run off! Alas, what's happened now is past enduring! . . .

They took us, the child and myself, to the district club house. There were many people in the hall, both young and grown-ups; the Germans were in adjoining rooms. There was a medical couple in our town. They had a reputation as the best specialists in diseases of the eye and the woman was famous for her beauty. She was very beautiful; indeed, she was the most beautiful woman in town. And now she was here with us, she and her child, as beautiful as her mother. The Germans had caught her husband the first day and had hanged him.

The Nazis kept streaming into our place, either to photograph us or to stroll past us with their rubber canes. One of them, a gaunt fellow, happened to gaze at the woman-doctor; he stood transfixed as if rooted to the ground. He walked over to her and asked her something. She made no reply. The German left the hall, but returned soon again, and began to ingratiate himself with her. He looked the crowd over, as if he were searching for something. He sped up to a young woman, struck her with his fist in the cheat, and boomed:

"Take off that jacket!"

The woman obeyed only when he drew his revolver. She then took it off. He carried it to the woman-doctor and laid it before her. He then approached another woman and in like manner dragged off her dress. This, too, he spread at the feet of the doctor. In this way he accumulated for her a pile of gifts. The woman-doctor, however, never said a word. A horrible grin distorted her face, as this cavalier came near.

When no one was left from whom he could pull off precious gifts with which to buy the heart of the beauty, and she still refused to fling herself upon his neck but sat instead as if she had become petrified, pressing her child close to her body, the German knight once more strolled off to see if he might find something else with which he could amuse himself.

He halted before an old man with a high forehead and a curly beard. He seized him by the beard and knocked his head against the wall. A wailing cry swept the hall. The German snickered. The woman-doctor sat with her head huddled close to her child. The German then began to swing right and left at all who were in his way before the woman of his choice. Ere he could reach her, however, she leaped up to the window, pushed it up and hurled herself down from the second story. She thought she could effect her escape and then get back her child somehow. Instead she broke her back and limbs. The Germans dragged her off somewhere, half dead, and she was seen no more. The unfortunate child sobbed as if she had gone mad and strained herself trying to get to the window. The child's cries wrenched our hearts. When we were driven off into the ghetto in the morning, we took her along.

It was now full autumn, with winds and rain. Our ghetto was only an open space with a high fence of barbed wire. Before us was the ruin of a large structure, a former cigarette factory, wrecked by the bombing, now hollowed out from within. Wall fragments were suspended as if in mid-air. There were remnants of doors and windows, and of floors. Only the inner staircase of the three-storied structure remained in position.

In this open space and upon the wreckage, fenced in by wooden posts, lay huddled thousands of people, soaked through by rain and shrivelled by cold. But a few days ago, these had resembled human beings. Each one had had his proper face and dignity but now they lay here as one broken mass, wasted, prostrate, hollow faced, with dull, despairing eyes. They lay there, the dying and those already dead.

My daughter and I edged our way forward to a piece of wreckage with great difficulty. We thought we would be better protected there from the rain. It had no roof; still it was crowded with people. The three-story stairway was likewise littered with people. These held on as best they could to the fragments of flooring, of thresholds and doors, and to the window-ledges; they twisted their necks and backs and hung on by a hair. Only the most terrible fear could have driven them to seek cover there. The slightest crack and they would be hurled any moment into the pit of broken glass and stones. Nevertheless, the crowd kept pushing on.

Four or five times during the day, a band of Nazis penetrated the enclosure. Each time they chose a new group of forty persons, the younger and stronger elements and led them away. All knew that they would be seen no more.

Each day before dusk, the Nazi commander entered the ghetto to inform the victims that it was their last night and that in the morning, at dawn, the huge burial place would be ready, and they would all be taken there.

One late afternoon, the Germans took back to the ghetto two men who had been employed digging the grave. They had been dragged away three days earlier and now no longer seemed human. The crowd surrounded them and deluged them with questions. The eyes of the two men fidgeted crazily; their corpse-like faces writhed in pain. One of them jerked his mouth wide open many times as if he wished to speak but no words issued from it. He finally fell down in a heap. The second man screamed without let-up and threw himself upon the crowd. Everyone shrunk away from him in terror. We all now realized it was our last night.

The wailing and sobbing of thousands grew louder. It was the terrible howling of a mass being thrust into an abyss. The doctor's child lay limp on the knees of a woman. The horror of death was marked on its little face. The woman wept, bending over her like a mother.

Upon her wreckage, a man of short stature but with a long beard started up as if mad; he scrambled up the bare wall to the window-ledge of the third floor. There he stood upright and held tight to the frame, for the window was without panes and hung loosely on one screw. A single misstep and he would plunge down over the steep side. He drew himself up and gazed into the distance. There the sun was setting. Suddenly he cried out and began a caper on his perilous vantage-point.

"Jews," he cried, "our friends are coming! The Red Army! Don't despair!"

The people became alert. Hope stirred in them, and they turned to scan the distance: "Where? Where?"

Some began to climb over the heads of their fellows to reach a higher view. A girl managed to scale the wall to his window-ledge. He wanted to make room for her and moved. In an instant he lay on the wreckage, without a trace of life. No one, however, thought of him. Everyone stared away in all directions but saw nothing anywhere. Despair settled upon them once more. A cold night pressed on; a bright night and our last. Our torture and our weeping were spent; our tears could flow no more; our voices, too, were gone. We could only whisper hoarsely from throats wracked with pain.

An old Jewess had the notion of bidding good-bye to her children and near ones, all of them absent. She took out their pictures and laid them out. They included Red Army officers, expert mechanics, and nurses. She addressed each of them by their names and ranks. She began a colloquy with them, weeping quietly all the time so that one's heart was wrung. She prayed to them to intercede for their mother; she wailed as a child, told them all the Nazi murderers were doing and demanded that they wreak vengeance for them.

It dreadfuly unnerved all who could hear her. We began to do likewise and bade each other a last farewell. Lisa and I called upon all our people and talked to them as if they could hear everything.

This leave-taking lasted well into the night. Exhausted some fell into a swoon, some into a dead sleep. My Lisa wept in her sleep, as her head lay upon my knees.

An old man woke up in the night and began to rouse the people in a voice that seemed to come from the other side of the tomb.

"Let us choose the most beautiful girl and let us send her, like Esther in ancient times, to the commander of these killers, to soften his heart."

Someone grunted angrily, then sighed bitterly; some laughed hysterically and again we sank into a stupor. Lisa did not cease crying in her sleep. I had not the heart to wake her. I sat with my head bowed over her in a mood of sullen despair.

She awoke before dawn, bright and eager. She loosened our bundle and began to lay out the dresses we had taken along. She put on one dress over another. I shivered as if I had a hole in my heart. Has the child gone mad? She walked up to me, embraced me, looked at me with eyes that sparkled. No! She was sane enough.

She walked away and began to rouse many of the girls and the young women.

"Dress yourselves," she said, "in your best clothes. Let not the villains get them clean. Let them tear it off from our dead bodies, bloody and in rags."

The women began to put on their dresses, one on top of the other. They seemed eager, spirited, as if they were accomplishing a piece of spite work against their murderers.

Soon a number of trucks arrived and we were dragged away. Again and again, these machines were packed, rode off and returned to pack and ride off again. Some clambered to the highest reach of the stairway, so that they might live another few minutes.

They dragged away Lisa and me in a truck and we rode away through the middle of the street, past my drug store. Suddenly the machine halted. My store manager went up to the German who was in the truck cabin and whispered something in his ear. The German stepped down and told me to get off the machine—myself only. I stepped down and pulled Lisa along with me. The German, however, struck my hand a hard blow with his bayonet. Blood spurted from it but I would not let Lisa go, so the German struck Lisa's hand. The machine tore away and I fell to the ground.

When I came to, I could not comprehend anything. I lay in the worker's rest room. They needed a pharmacist, so they had taken

(Continued on Page Seven)

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Everything Is Rubble In The Warsaw Ghetto

By L. Rudrevotykh

From the window of my room on the fifth floor of the Polonia, Warsaw's comfortable hotel which by some miracle survived the general destruction, there is a view of a central part of the city.

In the course of four years of warfare I saw many cities wrecked and burned by the Germans, but none can compare with the havoc of Warsaw. More than 9,000 buildings were shattered. But it is not the barbarity alone which strikes you so much as the fiendish methods. The city was wrecked methodically, house by house, block by block. Altogether 6,500 houses were either drenched in gasoline and burned or set afire by flame-throwers.

In the former ghetto, which occupied one-third of the city, not a single wall is standing; everything is rubble, and in the ruins you can still see remnants of human bodies, household utensils and clothing. What they could not destroy before their flight from Warsaw, the Germans had planned to [illegible] sappers of the Red Army and the Polish Army removed 200,000 mines and unexploded shells from the surviving buildings.

I have been through the greater part of ruined Warsaw, most of which has been cleared of rubble and wreckage, and the Warsaw townspeople have grown accustomed to the bleak and dreary appearance of the ancient streets. No one seems conscious any longer of the smoldering stench that the wind has not yet swept away.

The main thoroughfares are lively with traffic: newspaper boys do a brisk trade, bootblacks hail passers-by and flourish their brushes. There are many vendors of cigarettes, sweets or haberdashery. In little stalls fruits and flowers are offered for sale. Here and there in the black hole of a wrecked building a small shop, a bar or a restaurant has opened, quaintly called "Heart of Love" or "Rendezvous". The first tramcars already rattle through the ruins, and trucks replace buses.

Thousands of citizens returned to Warsaw. Living in crowded conditions, they suffer numerous inconveniences and walk many kilometers to and from their work.

We visited one of the inhabitants. Like Alpinists we climbed over the piles of broken bricks that still clutter the narrow streets of the old town, we found Eleonora Szwigodinskaja, a shabbily-dressed weary-faced woman, who was chopping wood with a rusty axe. Szwigodinskaja and her chestnut-haired daughter, whose blue eyes peered at us timidly from behind her mother's skirts, live somewhere in this rubble—in a cellar.

"There are about 100 families here," she told us. "We lived through the terror of five years and never left the city. We saw the battle on the barricades. Even now we have to walk one and a half kilometers for water. But we are waiting and hoping Warsaw will be rebuilt and we shall be given apartments".

Warsaw townspeople are confident that they can rebuild the capital of their homeland to more than its former grandeur and beauty. In the undamaged building of one of the museums the Warsaw Reconstruction Bureau arranged an exhibition, where I saw evidence of the barbaric "activities" of the German invaders that have no parallel in world history. This evidence includes some fragments from Warsaw's famous monuments violated and mutilated by the invaders, for example, the head of a statue of Mickiewicz, the knife-slashed and bullet-riddled canvases of world-famous painters, shattered pianos, splinters of ancient delftware and porcelain. Here also the plan of the new Warsaw is displayed—a city with parks and beautiful esplanades, a city designed to reflect the spirit and willpower of new Poland.

Professor Michal Kacsorowski, Minister of Reconstruction, who placed at our disposal facts about the progress in the reconstruction of the capital and the plans for [illegible], told us: "Two factors inspired us and gave us hope that Warsaw would be restored rapidly—the formation of the government of the Republic and the great effective help of the Soviet Government, and in particular, of the neighboring Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics".

It has already been decided which of the buildings and blocks are to be pulled down and rebuilt first. Meanwhile, a settlement of prefabricated wooden cottages, a gift of the Soviet Government to Warsaw, is being erected to meet the needs of the industrial workers and employees of government institutions. But the chief efforts at present are directed toward rebuilding the railway junctions, the industrial enterprises, and setting the municipal economy in order. Warsaw already has electric light and the gas and the water works are functioning in many districts. Over 30,000 persons are engaged in the restitution of Poland's capital.

"We are confident that now the other Allied nations which have recognised the government of our Republic will help us with materials, primarily equipment," said Professor Kacsorowski.

Sunday I made a trip to Rembertow, a Warsaw suburb where there was formerly a radio station, one of the most powerful in Europe. The Germans carried off all the equipment and blew up the building. We saw the new station already erected, with a capacity of 50 kilowatts. All the equipment was a present from the Soviet Union and it is being assembled by Soviet engineers. The day is not far off when all Europe will again hear the powerful voice of the Warsaw station.

I saw the ruins of Warsaw. But I also saw the new city rising from the ruins—the capital of free Poland. And the time will come when from the windows of the fifth floor of the Polonia Hotel you will see the magnificent panorama of the new Warsaw, rebuilt by the hands of the Polish people with the help of its neighbors and Allies.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Malumed and children, Albert, aged seventeen; Ronald, fourteen; and Judith, ten, 4405 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal, who are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. S. Gold, 4515 Esplanade Avenue; and of Mrs. C. Malumed, 4405 Esplanade Avenue.

—Chertok

Mrs. E. Cummings and son, David Jeffrey, aged one, 3525 Durocher Avenue, Montreal; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Belson, 3525 Durocher Avenue; and of Mrs. D. Cummings, Snowdon Avenue, and the late Mr. Cummings.

—Society Studio

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• [illegible] announces that it has purchased 25,000 pairs of trousers and 25,000 tunics from Canadian army supplies through the War Assets Corporation for shipment to the Central Committee of Polish Jews under the direction of Dr. Emil Sommerstein for distribution to Jewish survivors of the war. This is the second large shipment of surplus army supplies being shipped by the War Relief Agencies to Poland. In addition, large quantities of food, soap and other supplies have gone from this country. UNRRA has agreed to accept 49,000 pounds of clothing which the U.J.R. & W.R.A. will ship from Montreal to the Sommerstein committee in Poland; consisting of the used clothing donated by the Jewish community for this purpose. A large transport of clothing thus donated has already been sent to France. S. J. Zacks, of Toronto; M. Dickstein, Leon Crestohl, K.C., Mrs. Anna Raginsky, of Montreal; and Edward E. Gelber, of Toronto, have learned in London that Jewish communities in Poland are able to receive relief supplies sent to the Central Committee of Polish Jews which is headed by Dr. Sommerstein. Such relief supplies are not pooled with other relief stock piles, but are distributed solely to the Jewish community. The U.J.R. & W.R.A. states that recent shipments of relief goods from Canada for the Jews of Poland have been addressed directly to Dr. Sommerstein but that earlier shipments, made before Dr. Sommerstein's committee received official recognition, were addressed to Professor Wiengierko and to Mr. Goretsky who represent a non-sectarian relief committee in Poland. The shipments were thus sent through the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the Russian War Relief on the clear understanding that the supplies would be turned over to Dr. Sommerstein and would be distributed to Jews only. Assurances to this effect had been received from the Russian War Relief in New York and directly from Moscow. Dr. Sommerstein had praise for this committee but stated that its assistance is not exclusively to Jews. He also said that the Jewish committee had not received shipments through this committee. The Canadian visitors to London are studying together with Dr. Sommerstein the most effective and rapid methods of shipping further relief supplies to Poland and are investigating the Danzig and Stockholm routes. Rehabilitation Committee of the Congress serves Jewish men discharged from the Canadian combat services. One of its most urgent tasks is the finding of homes for men coming back from overseas. Apartments, flats, and rooms with and without kitchen privileges are urgently required for the long list of men registered for housing. Call Irving Dustin, chairman, at 1911 Bishop Street, BE. 2705.

• RED CROSS: Jewish Branch workrooms will remain closed until Tuesday, September 18. Mrs. Samuel Bronfman, O.B.E., is president.

• HOSPITAL OF HOPE: At the complimentary tea given by the Executive Committee of the Hospital for the representatives of the Units, at the Mount Royal Hotel on Wednesday, September 19, will be: Mesdames J. R. Bogarte, S. Cohen, J. Issen, J. Weiner, S. Mazin, H. A. Docks, A. Feldman, I. Rosen, I. Elkin, S. Caplan, A. Weiskop, P. W. Cohen, C. Tauer, D. Joselefsky, H. A. Cohen, H. Oberfield, T. Jacobs, E. Shuster, J. Lightstone, H. B. Rokit.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted. Carbon copy, single spaced typing, or material received on flimsy paper, will not be considered for publication.

• The R.C.A.F. has made arrangements for the public to inspect one of the Canadian-built Lancaster bombers which has recently returned from Europe where it took part in the operations over Germany. The plane can be seen at the Cartierville Airport on Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19, from 1.00 to 9.00 p.m. The admission charge of twenty-five cents will be devoted to the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund. The plane, "R for Roger", is one of the No. 6 R.C.A.F. Bomber Group, manned by members of the Bisonnes Squadron who will explain the inner workings. The plane has chalked up 22 flights over enemy territory, was hit twice, and bombed Mannheim, Hanover, Leipzig, Hildesheim, Hamburg, and Marsburg. It is piloted by Squadron Leader John Hudson, D.F.C., of Victoria, B.C., who has 41 operational missions to his credit. The plane took part in the first thousand bomber raid on Cologne. The aircraft was shot up on that flight but none of the crew was injured. The R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund relieves distress among R.C.A.F. personnel and their dependents. Thousands of needy cases have been dealt with but with the expectation of complex post-war problems, a drive is being made to build up the Fund's resources. Dr. Herman Abramowitz has requested members of the Jewish community to support this fund. Recently it was able to save the life of a child, the son of a discharged airman, who was in need of urgent medical treatment. The Fund enabled the mother and the child to fly to the Mayo Clinic where an operation was performed. Flight-Lieutenant Jack Shacter, R.C.A.F., son of Mrs. Aaron Shacter, 3767 Marlowe Avenue, was appointed to the executive Board, the only Jewish member of the board, to represent Canadian Jewish airmen. He has been stationed in Scoudouc, N.B., as adjutant of the station there, and also held the position of entertainment and canteen officer. He helped set up Jewish services at the station, and was commended for his work during Victory Loan campaigns. Before enlistment in 1942, he was a member of the Y.M.H.A.; president of the Talmud Torah Brotherhood; and active in Bnai Brith.

• TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi: Men's Club has established a fund to aid students and create scholarships in academic institutions. At a gathering at the Montefiore Club, leadership of Martin Arnovitz, L. Marks, and Harry Wolfe, $3,200 was subscribed by: Louis Wolfe, Arthur Simon, Louis Sabler, Martin Arnovitz, Lawrence Marks, Nathan Bing, Eugene Sterns, M. E. Singer, George Hollinger, Henry Benson, Harry Wolfe, S. Beckow, H. P. Horn, Felix Lewis, Gene Kruger, Mrs. H. P. Horn, M. Sendel, Mrs. C. Spiegel, Colin Spiegel, Mrs. L. Wolfe. Under the chairmanship of Martin Arnovitz, the Auditorium and the Community House auditorium were renovated and beautified.

Palestine medical missions will shortly leave for Yemen and Aden, in agreement with the rulers of these countries.

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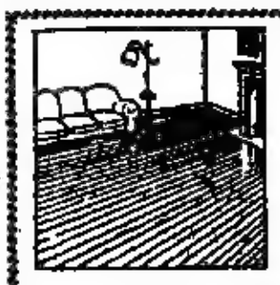

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Mrs. Hy. Lambersky, 4449 Henri Julien Street, Montreal, was Miss Rose Safran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Safran, 4449 Henri Julien Street. L. A. C. Lambersky, R.C.A.F., stationed at Comox, B. C., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lambersky, 4091 de Bullion Street.

CLASS IN COOKERY

FROSTED DELIGHTS

one and one-half cups sifted cake flour
one-half teaspoon salt
one teaspoon baking powder
two eggs, beaten
one-half cup butter or shortening
one cup granulated sugar
one-half teaspoon vanilla
one cup brown sugar, sifted
one egg white, stiffly beaten
one cup chopped nut meats

Sift flour, salt, and baking powder together. Cream shortening with granulated sugar until fluffy. Add eggs, and mix well. Add vanilla, and then sifted ingredients. Mix well. Spread batter very thinly on a cooky sheet. Fold brown sugar into stiffly-beaten egg whites. Spread over cooky batter, and sprinkle with nuts. Bake in a slow oven (325 degrees), for about thirty minutes. Cut in squares while still hot, and remove from pan.

Mrs. J. Borovoy.
315 Grace Street, Toronto.

PARTY COFFEE CAKE

one-quarter cup butter
one cup sugar
three eggs
one teaspoon vanilla
one cup sour cream
two and one-half cups pastry flour
two teaspoons baking powder
one-quarter teaspoon baking soda

Cream butter and sugar together, add eggs and beat well. Mix and sift flour and baking powder, and add alternately to creamed mixture with sour cream and baking soda which have been mixed together. Spread one-half of batter in a greased spring-form tin; over that, spread brown sugar, raisins, cracked nuts and cinnamon. Add rest of batter, and cover with a mixture of three tablespoons of flour, one tablespoon of soft butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, and one tablespoon chopped nuts, which have been mixed together until smooth. Bake in a three hundred and fifty degree oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Mrs. Sol. Schwartz,
4655 Queen Mary Road, Montreal.

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APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. A. Starkman, 466 Dundas Street West, Toronto, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Jeannette, to LAC David Kaplansky, R.C.A.F., stationed in Sydney, N.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaplansky, 4389 City Hall Avenue, to take place on October 7, in Toronto.

ENGAGEMENTS

[illegible] Schachter, Van Horne Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss [illegible], to Flying Officer Abram N. Seidman, R.C.A.F. overseas, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Seidman, 4606 Hutchison Street. Miss Schachter was a Lieutenant Nursing Sister with the R.C.A.M.C., and recently returned from service in Italy and England; and Flying Officer Seidman is in England.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Schachter, Van Horne Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen O. Schachter, to Sgt. Harry Finkelstein, R.C.A.F., recently returned from overseas, now stationed in Dartmouth, N.S., son of W. Finkelstein, Esplanade Avenue, and the late Mrs. Finkelstein. Miss [illegible] is the granddaughter of the National Council of Jewish Juniors of Canada.

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BIRTHS

Born, to Capt. S. D. Kobernick, R.C.A.M.C., overseas, and Mrs. Kobernick (nee Isabella Friedman), Mansfield Street, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 8, a son; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Friedman, Mansfield Street; and of Mr. and Mrs. David Kobernick, Ducharme Avenue, who are also the godparents; and great-grandson of Mrs. I. Kobernick, Stuart Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Wiseman (nee Betty Sheratsky), 4826 Clark Street, a son, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 31. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Z. Sheratsky, St. Dominique Street; and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wiseman, Clark Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ira Marshal (nee Lilian Bernstein), Park Avenue, a son, Gary David, brother of Melvin, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Thursday, July 27; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bernstein, Van Horne Avenue; and of Mrs. M. Mandel, of Melville, Sask.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bertram M. J. Greenford (nee Sarah Anapolsky), 54 Pine Avenue West, a son, Stephen Irwin, brother of George, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Tuesday, July 31; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. S. Anapolsky, St. Urbain Street; and of Samuel Greenford, Pine Avenue West, and the late Mrs. S. Greenford, of Montreal. Godparents are Mrs. S. Anapolsky, the grandmother; and L. Rubenstein, Park Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wolfson (nee Anne Lekechman), 3870 Drolet Street, a daughter, Evelyn, sister of Norman, Daniel, and Rhoda, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 27; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Lekechman, Drolet Street; and of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wolfson, of Montreal.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Ourber (nee Charlotte Shapiro), Durocher Avenue, a son, Kenneth Norman, at the Woman's General Hospital, on July 9. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shapiro, Durocher Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Corber, Durocher Avenue, who are the godparents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Field (nee Helene Kohos), Kingston Avenue, a daughter, Angela Susan, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 5.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Boris Waller (nee Mary Waxler), 4421 City Hall Avenue, a daughter, Mona Rose, sister of Sydney, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 29; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Waxler, City Hall Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stuart (nee Enid Bernstein), Park Avenue, Crawford Park, Verdun, a daughter, Linda Susan, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 8; granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Schindler, St. Urbain Street; and of A. Simon, de Bullion Street, and the late Mrs. G. Simon of Montreal.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Goldenberg (nee Ann Koffman), 5909 Jeanne Mance Street, a son, Harvey Earl, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 10; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. A. Koffman, of Winnipeg, Man.; and of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Goldenberg, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Bloomfield (nee Estelle Tetefsky), 117 Mount Royal Avenue West, a son, Harry, brother of Mortimer, Lila, and Judy, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 31; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. I. Tetefsky, St. Urbain Street; and of Mrs. J. Ungar, Laval Avenue. Godparents are Mr. and Mrs. D. Rosenvaig, Champagneur Avenue.

DEATHS

Mrs. Sarah Horowitz, widow of the late Solomon Horowitz, died on Friday, July 27. She is survived by three sons, Phillip, Benjamin, and Samuel; one daughter, Mrs. L. Rosen; twelve grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. Funeral took place from Paperman's, Rabbi C. Denburg officiating. Burial was in Russian Polish cemetery in Cartierville. Shiva was at the home of the daughter, Mrs. L. Rosen, 747a Champagneur Avenue.

Miss Jennie Samuels died on August 9, after a lengthy illness at the Private Patients' Pavilion of the Montreal General Hospital. She is survived by three sisters, Mrs. Edward Brash, Misses Sarah and Fannie Samuels; and two brothers, Louis and Solomon A. Samuels. Funeral took place from the home, 3770 Vendome Avenue, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. Burial was in Spanish and Portuguese cemetery.

Harry A. Lerner died at his home, 4421 de Bullion Street, on August 12, in his fifty-eighth year. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lerner; his wife, Mrs. Tobe Gleibman Lerner; three sons, Samuel, Moe, Isele; four grandchildren, Mildred, Shirley, Marvin Lerner; and Harvey Lerner, all of Montreal; three brothers, Samuel Lerner, of Montreal; Abraham Lerner, of Brazil; Isadore Lerner, of Montreal; and two sisters, Mrs. S. Millman (Ethel) and Mrs. M. Halickman (Zlata), of Montreal. Funeral was from Paperman's, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. Burial was in Avath Sholom Cemetery. Shiva is at the home.

Samuel Waxman, widower of the late Mrs. Rose Adesky Waxman, died on August 8. He is survived by one son, Phillip; four daughters, Mrs. J. Goodlin (Dora); Mrs. J. Bercovitz (Ida); Mrs. S. Carson (Rose); all of Montreal; and Mrs. S. Kravitz (Rae), of Los Angeles, Cal.; sixteen grandchildren; and one great-grandchild. Funeral took place from Paperman's, Rabbi S. H. Herschorn officiating. Burial was in Chaverim Kol Israel cemetery. Shiva was at the home, 5620 St. Urbain Street.

Moses Ancelovitz (Ansel), aged eighty-two died on August 7. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. H. Cohen and Mrs. M. Booth, both of Montreal; and Mrs. J. Silverman, of Cornwall, Ont.; two sons, Myer and Phillip Ansel; fourteen grandchildren; and ten great-grandchildren. Funeral took place from Paperman's, Cantor L. Syrek officiating. Burial was in Beth Yehuda cemetery. Shiva was at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. Cohen, 150 Fairmount Street West.

Mrs. Nacha Katz, widow of the late Morris Katz, died on August 4. She is survived by four sons, Max, Samuel, Manuel, Irving; one daughter, Mrs. J. Posnak; fourteen grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Funeral took place from Paperman's, Rabbi C. Denburg officiating. Burial was in Hebrew Protective Association cemetery. Shiva was at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Posnack, 5590 Hutchison Street.

Mrs. Bertha Shenker, aged forty-five, died on August 12, at the Jewish General Hospital. She is survived by her husband, Charles Shenker; one daughter, Mrs. M. Lauber; and two sons, Pte. Harry Shenker, overseas, and Pte. John Shenker, stationed at Longueuil. Funeral took place from Paperman's, Rabbi C. Denburg officiating. Burial was in Jewish Peoples' Orden cemetery in Cartierville. Shiva at the home, 5235 Hutchison Street.

War materials valued at $100,000,000, including 2,000,000 anti-tank mines, 5,000,000 bazooka and water tanks, were manufactured in Palestine since 1940.

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A message to ex-servicemen planning to go into business
You want to get started on your own . . . to be your own boss . . . to make your own future in your own way. You may plan to start a store, a machine shop, a garage; to buy a farm, a partnership or business already operating. Good for you! Canada is behind you, all the way.
But before you make your final decision, you'll want all the facts. Before you pledge your rehabilitation credit or obligate yourself in any way, study your plan carefully. Talk it over with your local Claimant Commission or Veterans' Welfare Officer. These men are trained and qualified to advise you. If we can help, just call on us. Any manager of The Royal Bank will be delighted to use you and give you the benefit of his business experience.
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IN MEMORIAM

TAYLOR: In kind and loving memory of a faithful husband and devoted Dad, Sol Taylor, who passed away on August 20, 1941.

We do not need a special day,
Sol dear,
To bring you to our mind.
For the days we do not think of you
Are very hard to find.

Sadly missed and never forgotten by his wife, Nell, and children, Betty, Jackie, and Anita.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. S. Becker and daughter, Doris, of New York, visited the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rich, St. Clair Avenue West.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Elsen, Ashburnham Road, have returned from Crystal Beach, where they spent two weeks.

Mrs. Harold S. Jackson and daughter, Phyllis, Chiltern Hill Road, and the former's sister, Mrs. Jules Kessler, and daughters, Loretta and Maxine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have returned after spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Morry Levenson and son, Howard, Atlas Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, spent several days at Sparrow Lake, Muskoka, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Saul Salutin.

Mrs. Gertrude Kunen, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rodneas, St. Clement's Avenue.

Major Barnard Bucove, R.C.A.-M.C., has returned home after serving four years overseas, and is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harris, Kilbarry Road. Major Bucove joined his wife and son, Michael, who arrived from England two months ago.

Edward Kert, St. Clair Avenue West, has returned after visiting for a week with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. David Michael Eisen, of Montreal, Que., formerly of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldberg, formerly of Glen Cedar Road, left to take up residence in Los Angeles, Cal. With them is Miss Belle Silverstein, Palmerston Boulevard, who will be their guest for several weeks.

Sapper Bernard Krestell, R.C.E., is home spending his furlough with his wife and son, Morton, Rusholme Road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Borshay, Chiltern Hill Road, went to Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the Jacobson-Friedman wedding.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Landsberg, Richview Avenue, have returned from their vacation at Mary Lake, Muskoka, where they spent two weeks.

Miss Esther Bucove, of Wichita, Kansas, is spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harris, Kilbarry Road.

Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Pollock, Rushton Road, have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shabell, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Brown and daughters, Elaine and Sharon, of Detroit, Mich., spent a week with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Musicar, Palmerston Avenue.

Merle Katz, of Buffalo, N.Y., is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Etkin, Crawford Street, and her uncles and aunts, Sergeant Morris Brown, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Brown, Clinton Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, at Killarney Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lavine, Davenport Road, have returned from their vacation in Muskoka, where they spent several weeks.

Private A. Nisker, who is stationed at Calgary, Alta., spent two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nisker, Crawford Street.

Miss Eleanor Naftolin, Markham Street, spent a month's vacation in Belle Ewart.

Mrs. Arthur Ghuskin and daughter, Shelly, Palmerston Boulevard, spent a month with Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, of Boston.

Mrs. Ben, Kasky and sons, Marvin and Michael, of Detroit, Mich., are spending two weeks with the former's mother, Mrs. S. Keyfitz, Crawford Street, and were present at the Keyfitz-Birken wedding.

Mrs. M. Slater (Schlachter), Bloor Street West, spent a month's holiday in Mount Clemens, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Albert and daughter, Muriel, Carling Avenue, spent their holiday at Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N.Y.

Mrs. I. Hutter and daughter, Helen, Dundas Street West, have returned from their vacation, having spent three weeks in Crystal Beach, and three weeks in Midland.

Mrs. L. Sone, Queen Street East, was at Midland for a month.

Mrs. M. Chadwick, Sydenham Street, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. D. Chadwick, and daughter Arlene, are spending the summer at Midland.

Miss Glenna Sone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Sone, Queen Street East, is at Midland for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hartman, of Ottawa, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tostel, Parliament Street, and spent several days at Crystal Beach.

Lieutenant Carlyle Krieger, who is stationed in Vernon, B.C., with the Canadian School of Infantry, spent two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Krieger, Delaware Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dolgoff, Davenport Road, had as their guest Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, of Philadelphia, Pa., for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Alper and family, of Hamilton, spent several days with Mrs. Alper's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Musicar, Palmerston Avenue.

Misses Ida and Sara Charney entertained at dinner and theatre in honour of Miss Raye Finkelstein, whose marriage to Ralph Sinukoff takes place on November 18.

Mesdames U. Urovitz and F. Freedman were hostesses at a dinner in honor of Miss Raye Finkelstein, a bride-elect of November 18. Twenty guests were present.

Flying Officer Leonard Berger, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Berger, 219 Rusholme Road, arrived home from overseas and is spending a thirty-day leave with his parents. Open house will be held in his honour on Sunday, August 19, from four to ten o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lewis entertained at their summer cottage at Tent City in honour of their son, Bruce Irving, who celebrated his fifth birthday. His sister, Corrine Enid, and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Siderson and Mrs. J. Lofsky, were present. Bruce wore a white sailor suit, and was presented with a gold signet ring.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller, Atlas Avenue, entertained at a party at their summer cottage at Killarney Beach in honour of the second birthday of their son, Joel Arthur. Present were: his grandmother, Mrs. H. Etkin; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Levy and son, Robert; Bernard Etkin, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Goldberg and daughter, Eileen; and Merle Katz, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Silverstein and family, Palmerston Boulevard, gave a farewell dinner and presentation in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldberg, formerly of Glen Cedar Road, who motored to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will take up residence. About ten guests were present.

Prior to her departure on an extended visit to Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Belle Silverstein, Palmerston Boulevard, was entertained at a presentation evening and theatre by her brothers-in-law and sisters: Mr. and Mrs. I. White, and daughters, Bernice and Barbara, Rose Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Allen, Palmerston Boulevard; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Zone, Palmerston Boulevard; and Misses Rita and Kelly Silverstein, Palmerston Boulevard. The honoree wore a printed silk jersey dress.

At Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, Muskoka, were: Misses Lillian Friedberg, Mary Sugar, Toby Blackstein, Molly Singer, Jennie Singer, Sarah Zimon, Rose Price, Sara Carson, Anne Endy, Evelyn Solnik, Adeline Pedatsky, Rena Chinsky, Lillian Levine, Rose Anisman, Edith Blatt, Florence Taylor, Dorothy Ziskin, Helen Winestock, Ruth Skurka, Kay Ziglen; Zelda Matlow, of Kitchener; Sara Wolynetz, of Kitchener; Shirlee Miller, of Detroit, Mich.; Pauline Glazier, of Oshawa; and Percy Barron, Philip Rothman, Murray Walman, Ben. Berman; Alex Orsy, of Kitchener; Joseph Sklar, of Kitchener; Gerry Walter, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Bluestein.

IN MEMORIAM

TAYLOR: In kind and loving memory of a faithful husband and devoted Dad, Sol Taylor, who passed away on August 20, 1941.

We do not need a special day,
Sol dear,
To bring you to our mind.
For the days we do not think of you
Are very hard to find.

Sadly missed and never forgotten by his wife, Nell, and children, Betty, Jackie, and Anita.

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• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• BETH JACOB Congregation, Beach Hebrew Institute, 109 Kenilworth Avenue, will hold high holyday services. Hillel Wineberg, 154 Silverbirch Avenue, is president.

BIRTHS

Born, to Captain Leonard Karr, Canadian Dental Corps, and Mrs. Karr (nee Sadie Rosenthal), on Saturday, August 4, at Grace Hospital, a daughter, Masha Anne. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal, Fairview Boulevard; and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Karr, of Winnipeg, Man.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Schwartz (nee Laurel Title), 510 Palmerston Boulevard, on August 4, at Toronto General Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Title, 187 McCaul Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwartz, Palmerston Boulevard.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Steiner (nee Dorothy Feldman), 109 Essex Street, at Toronto Western Hospital, on August 2, a daughter, Gail, sister of Melvyn, and a birthday gift for her mother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Ackerman (nee Ruth Wiseberg), 275 Queen Street East, at Toronto General Hospital, on August 2, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Saul Goodman (nee Ada Bender), 204 Strathearn Road, at Toronto Western Hospital, on August 1, a son, brother of twin sisters, Sandra and Barbara.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bederman, 526 Carlaw Avenue, at Women's College Hospital, on August 6, a son, brother of Stephen.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Landau (nee Sara Sklar), 110 Dewbourne Avenue, on August 8, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Gail, sister of Seymour.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tepperman (nee Bess Valinsky), 342 Shaw Street, at Toronto Western Hospital, on August 2, a daughter, Susan. Grandparents are Mrs. Liba Valinsky, Shaw Street; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Tepperman, Oxford Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kopstick (nee Pearl Rotin), 136 Bellwoods Avenue, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 2, a daughter, sister of Fern.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin R. Sweet (nee Charlotte Kalles), of Rochester, N. Y., at the Genesee Hospital, on June 28, a daughter, Leslie. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Kalles, 81 Wells Hill Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Haskell L. Sweet, of New York.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Markson (nee Gertrude Hershorn), 234 Northcliffe Boulevard, at Toronto General Hospital, on August 8, their anniversary, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Hershorn, Northcliffe Boulevard; and Mrs. J. Markowitz, Huron Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harris (nee Mary Mintz), 20 Carling Avenue, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 5, a son, Neil Howard. Grandparents are Mrs. M. Mintz, Grace Street; and Mrs. H. Harris, Markham Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sniderman (nee Helen Rockert), 223 Palmerston Avenue, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 11, a daughter, sister of Marvin. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rockert, Euclid Avenue; and Mrs. Molly Sniderman, Palmerston Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Laderman (nee Betty Schlifer), 429 Euclid Avenue, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on August 12, a daughter, Merna, sister of Lloyd. Grandparents are F. Schlifer, Bloor Street West; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Laderman, Euclid Avenue.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cohen, of Glace Bay, N.S., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mae, to Harry Silverstein, son of Rabbi and Mrs. S. Silverstein, Henry Street.

A. H. FRIEDGUT, K.C.

formerly of Regina, Saskatchewan

recently retired after five and a half years service with the Canadian Army Active Force as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Staff

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that he has been admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court and called to the Bar of Ontario and will practise with offices at

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From A Belsen Diary

By Rabbi Shlomo Baumgarten

Rabbi Shlomo Baumgarten of London is a member of the four-man relief commission sent to the liberated camps in Germany by the Chief Rabbis Council, and by the British Agudath Israel. The following extracts of the daily diary that Rabbi Baumgarten is keeping during his stay at the infamous Belsen-bergen Concentration Camp was sent to the Review by the Refugee-Immigration Division of Agudath Israel Youth Council of America, 113 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Time here is too valuable; there is little time to write, and I must be brief. One can do more *Mitzvoth* here in a day, than in London in a life-time.

I arrived here shortly before Shabbos. Shortly after my arrival, two girls came to me, crying bitterly. Their mother had just died; all they asked was a separate grave. I went to the Burial Officer, and pleaded for the fulfilment of this last wish. Today at 10:30 a. m. the funeral took place; I spoke a few words.

You walk through the camp; people throng towards you from all sides: "Rabbi, *shalom aleichem*, where are you from?", and in a few minutes new hopes are aroused, and people are happy. They have not been forgotten. Hundreds of people wish to discuss their personal matters with you; everybody wants encouragement and advice.

Today there were six funerals, all in a mass grave, and two separate ones. There are no *Tachrichim* and the coffins are made from old cases. Because of the possibility of infection, there is no *Tahara*, but I have arranged a *Chevra Kadisha*, which will look after all these matters. I have also arranged for a *Minyan* to say Kaddish daily.

I have visited the children's home, and have arranged a *Bris*, the first in Bergenbelsen. In the evening, I am speaking at the Beth Jacob group, which has been active here since the liberation.

In the children's home, a girl of about 10 came up to me: "*Rebbe*, I have a *Zeide* in London, I know his name, can you find him; I would like to go to him", I asked the child where are your parents: "They were thrown into the *Ofen* (furnace)" is the reply, and indeed, the same reply was given to me by very many children. I have not yet visited the general hospital or the central children's home. At least I should have a piece of chocolate or sweet for each child; all ask me for a small *Mezuzo* or *Magen David*. It is so little, yet so much.

Today there were only three funerals, and the *Minyan* came as arranged. Tell the Agudah to send as many Jewish newspapers as possible. The people yearn for news.

In the mess where we eat, all the official liason officers are; many are Jews, but there is no officer for Jewish interests. The work is tremendous.

I have not yet been to the hospital, as I should at least have some gift for each, at least for the children. I need sour sweets and chocolates. Today I gave a little chocolate to a boy whose ribs were sticking out of his body. It was too much, the tears with which he thanked me. These children do not need sweets as a luxury, but in order to live. Their legs are almost as thin as fingers. They have T.B. from hunger, and many, also, are hopelessly lost.

My *Tefillin* are in use from morn to night; I wish I had hundreds of pairs here.

How can I describe yesterday's Shabbos. On the eve of Shabbos I was asked to speak, and more than 200 people came. I was invited to eat with the Polish group; they *koshered* their kitchen. In the morning there was a great gathering for *Rosh Chodesh Bensching*, including many women and girls.

I have said good-bye to the Czech group; 1800 have [illegible] They tell the story of the death of the Jews of Slovakia and Bohemia; I cannot control my emotions. One *Kehillah* after another was sent collectively to Auschwitz, and in a few hours destroyed.

We must face the bitter facts. Those who have remained alive—each one is a separate *Nes*. In the face of these heroes, we should be ashamed of our petty troubles. A fortnight without bread, without a drop of water—these were quite ordinary events. Children of six years of age fasted for days and gave their mothers the slice of bread. If we in England lived from bread and water and gave everything else away, that would be the smallest sacrifice.

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The family of the late Harry Tait, 146 Rusholme Road, wish to thank their relatives, friends, and neighbours for the kindness and sympathy shown them during their recent sad bereavement.

TOSSED ABOUT BY NAZI SCOURGE, CZECH DOCTOR LIVED TO TELL OF IT IN MONTREAL

By Ron Marsh, In The Montreal Gazette

Each daybreak at Osviecim extermination camp the guards would line about 100 prisoners. Some of the prisoners would be Russian officers, some Polish civilians and some of them would be Jews. The Russians tried to hold themselves straight. The Poles and the Jews were past caring how they stood. The faces of the prisoners were spotted with the red rash of typhus.

Each morning after he had breakfasted S.S. Obersturmbann Fuehrer Hoess, the camp commander, would saunter into the compound with S.S. Hauptsturm Fuehrer Wirths, his chief medical officer. Often the commander's small eyes were red-streaked from drinking.

Slowly the commander and the doctor would walk down the lines of broken men. The inspection over, the commander would bark an order. Then he and his aide would leave the compound. As the two men walked away some of the prisoners would glance fearfully toward a small hut near the gate. Some of them kept their eyes to the ground. They did not have long to wait.

While the prisoners waited their guards would pace up and down behind them. The little rubber truncheons were always ready to perk up a stumbling man.

Soon the door of the hut would open and S.S. Oberschar Fuehrer Klehr would step out into the morning sunlight. Sometimes there were traces of egg around his thick lips. Always he carried a glittering hypodermic syringe in his right hand and a pint bottle in his left.

When he came to the first prisoner he would stick the syringe into the bottle. Two guards would stand near him. The sun always glinted on the short barrels of their tommy guns. As Oberschar Klehr would withdraw the needle from the bottle, the two guards would prod forward the first man in the line. If he was strong enough, he would remove his coat and shirt. If he was weak, another guard who wore rubber gloves would rip the rags from his back and throw them into a small cart.

Oberschar Klehr seemed bored with his job but he always did it quickly and efficiently. In a few moments the corpse of his first victim would be flung into a waiting cart and trundled toward a line of smoke-blackened furnaces. By January, 1945, Obschar Klehr had injected carbolic acid into the hearts of 30,000 prisoners. He was well thought of at Gestapo headquarters. He played the piano well, too.

Sometimes a prisoner would resist. The guards didn't like this because after dealing with stubborn prisoners truncheons had to be cleaned. Sometimes, small pieces, from a Jewish brain would mar the black crispness of their Gestapo uniforms. Russian and Polish blood was just as hard to remove.

If the prisoners did not like the carbolic acid treatment they could always try to conceal a gold ring or a bottle of wine. When a prisoner was discovered doing this he received a small-bore bullet through the back of his neck. Thousands of prisoners tried to conceal their rings. It was a kind of extermination insurance. Wine they seldom had.

There was one prisoner at Osviecim the Gestapo allowed to live. He was an expert at delousing. He was also a doctor. His number was 82512. So that he wouldn't forget his number the Gestapo tattooed it on his left arm near the wrist. Number 82513 was spared because he helped control the typhus that was rampant in the camp. He was a Czech and before the Gestapo had snared him he had been a ship's surgeon. He also spoke German fluently.

The blood soaked compounds of Osviecim are empty today and the Czech doctor that used to administer to their inmates was in Montreal. He left for Vancouver where he will join another ship to continue his career as a ship's doctor.

Dr. Karel Sperber, formerly of Pilsen, is 35 years old. His black hair is thinning and streaked with grey. He has grey green eyes. Their greenness is accentuated by the deep tan of the doctor's skin. He arrived in Montreal on the S. S. Euryades from Liverpool.

When Germany swept into Czechoslovakia Dr. Sperber escaped to Poland, thence to Sweden. The Gestapo was after him. He obtained passage on a ship bound for England.

After a few months in Britain he joined the Blue Funnel Line steamship Automedon as surgeon. In 1940 the Automedon was intercepted in the Indian Ocean by the German raider Atlantis. The ship's company was transferred to the prison ship Storstad. After three months' captivity aboard this ship, Dr. Sperber was put ashore at Bordeaux, France. The Gestapo men were waiting on the dock.

Dr. Sperber soon found himself at Marlag and Milag North, a camp for Allied naval prisoners. Dr. Sperber was appointed chief medical officer. At one time the camp housed 3,600 prisoners. The Czech doctor tended boils, teeth, cuts and bruises. He was worked hard. In 1942, a Gestapo agent visited Marlag and Milag, pointed toward Dr. Sperber.

"Sperber," he snapped, "you are a Czech and therefore a traitor to the German Reich. Come!"

They took Dr. Sperber to Bremen where he was tossed into jail. A month later the Gestapo hustled him off to Osviecim in Upper Silesia. When he arrived they needled a number into the skin of his left arm. Dr. Sperber said that out of the 4,000,000 men, women and children that passed through Osviecim, only 5,000 emerged alive.

As the prisoners arrived at Osviecim they were herded into compounds where the Gestapo looked them over. Those strong enough for slavery were picked out. Old men, old women and little children were led away to another enclosure. Each morning the squat chimneys of this camp's five crematoriums spewed sickly smoke. Each afternoon the ashes would be raked from the grates and sifted for gold teeth or rings. The Nazis were proud of Osviecim. Its ovens removed 20,000 non-Aryans each day.

During the summer the air around the camp was fetid. Around the ovens the corpses were stacked nearly house-high. Even though the Gestapo's bakers worked as fast as they were able, the air was always darkened by swarms of hungry flies.

A strong man would last about four weeks at this camp, Dr. Sperber stated. There was little food, plenty of beatings and typhus was rampant.

Chief executioner at Osviecim was S. S. Oberschar Fuehrer Stiebitz. Dr. Sperber cannot remember his initials. Stiebitz and the camp commander were great friends. They were also great drinkers. One night during a party, Oberschar Stiebitz stumbled and fell. Dr. Sperber was aroused from his bed to saw 25 stitches into the commander's scalp.

Stiebitz used to delight in picking out women for the artificial insemination experiments that were conducted at this camp. He used to laugh loudly at the cries of agonized mothers who saw their young daughters being hauled off to the knives of the Nazi experimenters.

The only parcel that Dr. Sperber received during his internment at Osviecim was from Mrs. J. Soulsby of 501 Dollard avenue, Montreal South. It arrived via the Red Cross. The cigarettes, candy and comforts that it contained were not forgotten by Dr. Sperber. He visited Mrs. Soulsby and thanked her.

As the Russians advanced in January, 1945, the Gestapo began to empty Osviecim. Dr. Sperber was among hundreds that were evacuated to Buchenwald. Before this camp was reached most of the prisoners had fallen by the way to freeze stiff. The Czech doctor forced himself to survive. He reached Buchenwald half dead from exposure. Each day the Gestapo became more perturbed.

Soon they sent Dr. Sperber to work in an underground factory situated 60 miles east of Buchenwald. His job was to look after workers who were making synthetic gasoline. Then one night he escaped.

After hiding for four days in the depths of a small forest Dr. Sperber headed toward Reichenbach. Each day the sound of the guns grew nearer. He ran into the American 3rd Army on April 17 last. After advancing with them for 10 days he boarded a truck that was headed for Paris. From that city the doctor hitch-hiked to Le Havre. Within a few hours he was on the channel bound for England and freedom.

Dr. Sperber sat in his cabin aboard the Euryades and spoke of the first visit to Montreal.

"God," he exclaimed, "here they don't know there's been a war. They don't know, I tell you. The shops are wonderful. The women are clean, well-dressed and smiling. The stores have big shining windows. They are full of luxuries."

The air in the cabin was stuffy. Dr. Sperber removed his coat and rolled up his sleeves. Little drops of moisture were gathering on his upper lip.

"You can tell your people that I am fed up with the way the war trials are being conducted. God, Oh God, what are they waiting for in Europe? Wipe out the Nazis. That is the only solution to the problem. Get rid of them—quickly, without trials. That is the only way the German people can be given another chance. The Nazi machine must be scraped from Germany." Dr. Sperber lowered his voice and smiled.

"Maybe I get too excited when I think about it. But after living with corpses for two years . . ."

Even though the light in the cabin was dim the number on Dr. Sperber's left arm showed quite clearly.

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Jewish Lawyers Close $52,000 Deal Before Dazed Judge In Simple Refrigerator Dispute

Those slowpoke tobacco auctioneers of the South who close warehouse sales so fast they sing figures in double-talk ought to hear Counselors Goldberg and Katz close a $52,000 real estate deal in what might be described, in inadequate English, as on the spur of the moment.

It happened in Bronx Municipal Term Court, before Justice Christopher McGrath, who thought he was hearing merely the legal aspects of a dispute between a landlord and tenant over who was to blame for a refrigerator's getting out of kilter and spoiling an estimated $100 worth of food; not all meat.

Right in the middle of the wrangling — just as two boys might bet each other $1,000,000 to prove their points — one lawyer sold to the other the five-story apartment house that contained the refrigerator that was the issue before the court.

It appeared that Samuel Kozinn owned the thirty-family house at 2096 Mohegan Avenue, the Bronx, and that Mrs. Bertha Pappas was a tenant therein. Mr. Kozinn sought to evict Mrs. Pappas on the ground that she was a troublesome tenant — always complaining, and stirring up anti-Kozinn feeling among the other tenants. Mrs. Pappas brought a counterclaim for $100 against Mr. Kozinn, accusing him of being a wrong sort of landlord — never fixing the refrigerator, and being otherwise neglectful, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

In court, Samuel Goldberg, counsel for the aforementioned Mr. Kozinn, whose offices are at 912 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, proffered $100 to Mrs. Pappas if only she would please get out of the apartment house. Mrs. Pappas and her attorney, Jacques Katz, of 11 Park Place, both said: "Uh, uh"—meaning no.

Mr. Goldberg turned to the judge and in distraught voice said to him: "Your Honor, please Your Honor — this landlord is so disgusted he's willing to sell this building at any price."

"For how much?" snapped Mr. Katz.

"Make me an offer," snapped Mr. Goldberg.

"Fifty-two thousand dollars," snapped Mr. Katz.

"Sold!" snapped Mr. Goldberg.

"What's all this?" snapped Justice McGrath.

The attorneys explained they had just sold the house that contained the refrigerator that was the issue before the court, and Mr. Goldberg asked Mr. Katz for a binder. Mr. Katz didn't have his checkbook with him, so Mr. Goldberg proffered his. Mr. Katz crossed out Mr. Goldberg's bank, wrote in the name of his own, and handed back a check for $100. Almost before the justice could lower his raised eyebrows the attorneys had made out a contract of sale. The judge beamed on them and adjourned the case until Sept. 11, just to give the attorneys time to transfer the deed.

During the afternoon Mr. Katz sent Mr. Goldberg a check of his own for $1,000 to bind the transaction more securely. Mr. Katz told reporters that he knew the house well, and it was a good buy. Mr. Goldberg assured reporters that it was a good sale, only $500 under the landlord's original asking price. Mrs. Pappas expressed herself as pleased with settlement, very, very pleased.

"Hah," she said. "We won."

"WHAT A MOTHER I AM!"

(*Continued from Page Three*)

me. They wanted me to be up and doing, but I could not stir. In my room, the howling at the terrible open grave came as a dull echo.

Several days later, the partisans dashed into the town and paid off their score against the murderers. They took me along with them and sent me here. That is how I lost my child.

This story was translated from the Yiddish by S. P. Rudens. Reprinted from "Heimland," a literary anthology issued by Der Emes, Moscow, 1943.

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

AUGUST 17, 1945 — VOL. XXVII, No. 46

Thanks To Hitler

The New York Times says:

"By God's mercy British and American science outpaced all German efforts," said Winston Churchill in his comments on the atomic bomb, thereby confirming Washington's statement that the Germans were not far behind us. Though the credit for having forestalled the Germans must go to the air forces that bombed German research laboratories where secret weapons were developed, we have some reason to thank Hitler and Mussolini for handicapping themselves. The Fuehrer's irrational glorification of Nordics and Il Duce's acceptance of the Nuremberg policy had the result of presenting us with some of the best physicists of Germany and Italy and of occupied countries.

Consider the galaxy of scientific stars that shine in the American atomic-bomb firmament. "Thanks for having forced Dr. Lise Meitner to flee to Stockholm," we say to Hitler, when we recall that she played her part in blazing the trail that led to the release of energy from the uranium atom. "And thanks for Niels Bohr, who, though a Dane, was inacceptable to you under your Nuremberg laws and who formulated the theory on which the atomic bomb is based." That man Bohr was a godsend, one of the leaders in the group that worked here on the bomb. "Thanks, too, for Einstein," who was also consulted and who gave us the simple equation that showed just what the relation of matter to energy is and how one can be converted into the other.

And then there is Enrico Fermi. "What a mistake you made, Il Duce, when you obligingly toed Hitler's Nordic mark and forced him out." He was Italy's foremost physicist, this Fermi, the man who showed how easily a slow neutron can slip into an atom, to burst its nucleus and release the terrific energy that laid Hiroshima low. A priceless gift was he to the group that developed the bomb.

There must be scores of others who were not mentioned in the official announcements — engineers, technicians, chemists, physicists of distinction, all gifts of Hitler and Mussolini. Great Britain receives our thanks for different reasons. Her case was a whole-hearted willingness to pool the knowledge of experts, just as she did in the case of jet-propulsion.

There has never been a more striking example of international cooperation in science than that presented by the development of the bomb. Is this to be the end? Are we to lapse into the old more or less nationalistic pursuit of science when great issues are at stake? Why can't there be international cooperation in dealing with arthritis, cancer, hormones, vitamins or, for that matter, with the whole field of science? Apart from the overwhelming social potentialities of utilizing atomic energy we shall have learned little socially if we do not apply the system of organization, planning and direction that gave us the bomb to solve the scientific and technologic problems of peace.

WORLD ZIONISTS

(Continued from Page One)

Jews in the underground fighting in and around Bialystok. They had to rely on pistols and home-made hand-grenades produced in their own workshops, she said, and it was not until they joined the Russian Partisans that they had modern weapons. "They taught us how to use them," she said, "and we did."

In the Bialystok ghetto the Jews listened to British broadcasts on the world fighting and passed the news to all parts of the city. Miss Grossman was a student in Vilna when the war broke out, and, although she had an entry certificate to Palestine, she felt it her duty to remain and join the resistance movement, of which she became one of the leaders.

David Maller, a third member of the party attending the Zionist conference in London, operated with a Partisan unit in the area of Volhynia, where, with home-made mines, the Partisans blew up railway tracks used by the Germans for sending supplies to Russia. After having joined the Russian Partisans and getting modern weapons, the group increased its activities. It attacked German garrisons and German convoys carrying forced labor to Germany. Mr. Maller was responsible for dynamiting eighty trains taking German reinforcements to the front and he killed thirteen men with his rifle.

All three spoke of the Gestapo's atrocities, but would not go into detail. Mr. Zukerman said: "The war is over for us now. All we want is a home and country to live in—Palestine."

GERMAN U.S. QUOTA

(Continued from Page One)

Nazis, "thus encouraging other free and democratic countries to follow this example according to their human duty and moral obligations."

Reed Lewis, executive director of the Common Council for American Unity, said he appeared as an individual and not as spokesman for the council. He recommended that the immigration law be amended to add to the list of those excluded "persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to the democratic form of government."

George C. Vournas, president, American Hellenic Education and Progressive Association, advocated that the German quota be divided for five years as follows: One sixth to Germans under 16 years old, another sixth to Poland, one sixth to Czechoslovakia; one sixth, to Yugoslavia and the remainder to Greece.

WOMAN PHYSICIST

(Continued from Page One)

its use in war, Dr. Meitner answered:

"Women have a great responsibility and they are obliged to try, so far as they can, to prevent another war. I hope the construction of the atom bomb will not only help to finish this awful war but that we will be able, too, to use this great energy that has been released for peaceful work."

In response to Mrs. Roosevelt's question as to how the atomic force should be controlled, Dr. Meitner said:

"I hope that by the cooperation of several nations it will be possible to do so, to come to better relations between all the nations and to prevent such horrible things as we have had to go through in the last few years."

ARABS AND JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

members of the Jewish faith, some 400 delegates of the Arab communities in the Lydda and Gaza provinces of Palestine have appealed to the Palestine Government "to save Arab land" and to instigate an investigation into the alleged illegal purchases of land by Jewish settlers.

The delegates, who passed a resolution thanking the Arab League for its work on behalf of the Palestine Arabs, urged that the presidency of the Jerusalem municipality should continue as an Arab-Moslem office and called for the return of political exiles.

WHAT'S LEFT OF THE JEWS

By Meyer Levin, In The Nation

Before the war there were sixteen million Jews in the world. Little more than half are left. Nobody really believes in the annihilation of the Jews of Europe. There are certain facts so massive that the human mind for a long time rejects them, and this has happened with the story of European Jewry. The survivors themselves, after living these years within the massacre, don't believe their own knowledge of its completeness.

In a village near Weimar I met a man who had escaped from one of the last columns marched out of Buchenwald. For three hours, sitting on his pallet on a factory floor, he told me about the two years he had worked on the Auschwitz train platform, where Jews had arrived for extermination. He estimated that he had seen four million arrive; he knew that only one in ten was selected for slavery, the rest went to the gas chambers. He knew that the chosen slaves had about one chance in a thousand of living more than a year. Two years ago he had seen his own sister arrive on a death train. And yet, after speaking to me only of death — death in Auschwitz, death on the icy trains, death on the road marches, death in the work camps — this man seized my arm and said, "You go to all the concentration camps, you see all who remain alive — write down the name of my sister. Perhaps you will find her. Perhaps she has survived."

Of all the survivors I talked to, none was without a story of sisters, brothers, mother, father gone, and yet none ever said these loved ones were dead unless he had actually seen them killed. "They were taken to Drancy, and from there deported"; "I heard of him last in Warsaw, but from there he may have been deported." Always they spoke as though wy-vield of Jews might somewhere yet be found alive as we went farther into Germany.

Finally we had been through all Germany, and found only the remnants in the concentration camps, and the few dozens in each city, and the scattered survivors of the last trains that started from Buchenwald and Auschwitz toward the Alps and halted wherever they ran out of fuel, while the guards shot a few last Jews and seized automobiles and fled from the approaching Americans.

It has been estimated that there are a million and a quarter Jews alive in Europe outside of Russia. This estimate may not stand, for the Poles in renewed pogroms are killing off the few hundred thousand who escaped the Nazis out of Poland's four million Jews. Moreover, twelve thousand of those found alive in Bergen Belsen died after the camp was liberated, and after six weeks were still dying at the rate of fifty a day.

A million and a quarter people form a considerable community; this is nearly twice as many Jews as there are in Palestine. How can it be said, then, that European Jewry has been wiped out?

You have to look at those who are left. I looked for Jews all through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany; I sought them in every concentration camp; I hunted survivors on the roads where they had scattered from the last death trains. I've seen what is left of them in the west, and in Prague I talked with a man who as a member of the Czech mission for displaced persons had followed the Russian armies and sought surviving Jewish communities. I pooled my information with Dr. Rosenberg's, to arrive at the total picture.

About half of the remaining Jews of Europe are in Rumania. Though the Iron Guardists and their followers were violently anti-Semitic throughout the rise of fascism, the 600,000 Jews of Rumania were never seized for slaughter; they therefore form the only intact European Jewish community outside of Russia.

Numerically, the Polish Jews come next. Dr. Rosenberg estimates that from 200,000 to 300,000 are still alive. They are scattered, starved, and in constant fear of pogroms. Poland was the ever-living wail, the source of Judaism in modern times. The Jews of Poland were the real Jews; they thought of themselves only as Jews; and though they were despised and reviled, though they were hated even by sections of their own race, such as the German Jews, they were nevertheless the source of Jewish vitality. Westernized Jews detested the old-fashioned pious Poles with their long caftans and ear curls, the peddlers and beggars who were the characters of anti-Semitic cartoons. French, Belgian, and Dutch Jews charged that it was the Polish Jews, swarming westward, who were the cause of the new anti-Semitism. Well, the last ghettos have been burned. From General Eor himself I heard of the incredible fight put up by the young Jews of the Warsaw ghetto, and that the ghetto now is only a large burned area in the middle of the city. Yet there is still anti-Semitism, a new and fresh anti-Semitism, all through Europe.

After the Polish come the Hungarian Jews; they have a higher percentage of survivors since they were the last to be rounded up for elimination. Nearly 150,000 in and around Budapest were not gathered in, and the others — those who survived the Auschwitz ordeal — suffered less than a year of slavery. Wherever groups of Jewish factory slaves were found, Hungarians predominated; the Poles had had more time to die.

In two places near Leipzig I encountered groups of a thousand Hungarian girls. They were emaciated — stylishly thin, as they wryly put it — and their fingers were yellow from war chemicals, but they were still young and alive. Each had a faint hope that some member of her family had also survived; each wanted to return to Hungary long enough to find out her family's fate. But live there? No, they could not imagine going back to live among the people who had let this be done to them.

In France, of 350,000 Jews, 175,000 survived. The French people as a whole were sympathetic during the German occupation and helped Jews to hide; but now the atmosphere is different. Every Jew who returns to Paris and tries to recover his apartment, or his business, or his job has to displace a Frenchman, and though the law declared that the victims of Nazism shall have their belongings restored, each returning Jew faces a court battle, and in each case a new little circle of anti-Semitism is created. Some new tenants' organizations, such as the Locataires de Bonne Foi, have urged their members to use force to prevent Jews from moving back into their apartments; even returning soldiers—propagandized in German prison camps—have demonstrated against Jewish shopkeepers. Anti-Semites say the Jews took no part in the resistance movement; but all-Jewish companies fought in the Battle of Paris, there were all-Jewish groups in the maquis, and thousands of other Jews were active in the resistance movement everywhere, though not identified as Jews.

This same bitter aftermath is found in Slovakia, where Jews fought as partisans and then returned to their villages only to find a hatred so great that, in the words of a former Jewish partisan leader, it became "impossible to live in an atmosphere so anti-Semitic."

In Belgium, where the Jewish population shrank from 90,000 to 23,000, the community leaders told me that though they were making the most energetic attempts at readjustment, the Jews were encountering an anti-Semitism that had not existed before. "What can we expect? The population was subjected to years of concentrated propaganda. Victory does not erase this." In Holland, of 140,000 Jews, some 25,000 remain. Anti-Semitism was previously unknown. But when the little Jewish community in Maastricht tried to arrange a Purim festival for American Jewish soldiers, they were advised to omit it, lest the report of the celebration add fuel to the rising feeling against Jews.

In the Duchy of Luxembourg the old and prosperous Jewish settlement has dwindled to a few hundred. Dr. Henry Cerf of the SHAEF mission told me that a number of Jews had come in from France and Belgium but had found so much hatred where there had been none before that they had despaired and wandered back westward.

Even in the concentration camps anti-Semitism was fostered to such a point that when Chaplain Eichhorn attempted to hold an open-air service for the Jews of Dachau, the newly formed self-governing committee of the camp declared that such a service would lead to disorders.

The effect of persecution has been to drive the survivors to extremes; either they have become Jews in a more positive sense than ever before, or they have decided to lose their identity as Jews. The man who is led to affirm his Jewishness is convinced that his miraculous survival is proof that he was always completely right in all his beliefs and principles; thus the orthodox Jew is more zealous than ever in his orthodoxy; the Zionist upholds more strongly his particular sectarianism, be it Labor Zionism or political Zionism or cultural Zionism; and while the Communists, the Zionists, and the religious bodies in the surviving communities work together on ameliorative projects, they have little inner unity as Jews. Those who have concluded that being a Jew is not worth the price are constantly slipping away from the community. Day after day in the *Journal Officiel* one finds columns of notices of Cohens and Levys who have changed their names to Dumont and Bontemps.

In Italy several thousand Jews are reported to have followed a converted rabbi into the Catholic church; in France, where there has always been active proselytizing among the Jews, the movement has noticeably increased. Many Catholics made a definite effort to retain in the faith the Jewish children who had been confided to them for safekeeping. I witnessed an actual struggle between a priest and a rabbi for the souls of several hundred children. The priest, who alone knew where the children had been placed, maintained that he would have to secure the order of some living relative of these children before he could give them back to the Jewish community. He finally agreed that if no relatives could be found, the children would be returned.

It is charged that up to 3,000 children have thus been lost to Judaism in France. This is a large number when one realizes that there are exceedingly few Jewish children left in Europe. Some 6,000 children were hidden in France by various underground organizations; perhaps an equal number were hidden by their parents, in direct placement. Beyond these, scarcely more than a thousand were found in the concentration camps, mostly in the fourteen-to-eighteen-year age group, though so stunted and starved that they were six years under age. There is no Jewish generation under fourteen. These children were destroyed.

The destruction of the Jews was most complete in Germany itself. In each city I found a dozen, perhaps a hundred, survivors living in the remaining official Jewish houses, one family to a room. In Leipzig I found exactly 16 of a former 16,000. Only Jews married to non-Jews had been permitted to remain, and of these marriages only the children who professed Christianity were alive. During the last months even Jews married to Gentiles had been seized. In each city, a doctor, a lawyer, and a community head had been left. It seemed to be generally expected that a great many Jews would "come out of hiding" after the Nazi defeat. Their number is insignificant; I doubt that it totals 500 for all Germany, where some 4,000 have survived.

About 4,000 Jews were found alive in Buchenwald, 5,000 in Dachau, 12,000 in Bergen Belsen—perhaps 60,000 in all the camps. With the exception of the young Hungarians found in factory enclaves, nearly all the survivors are suffering from physical and mental exhaustion which must have a permanent effect. What shall be done with them? Some have been repatriated to France and Czechoslovakia, but the Poles protest bitterly against being sent "home." What do the Jews in the camps ask for themselves?

A small percentage know they want to go to Palestine, and they are the luckiest, for they have a specific objective and a will to live. The one cheerful hour in all my time among Jews was spent in a barracks in Bergen Belsen, where a dozen youngsters sang Hebrew songs, of Palestine. The mass of survivors have no clear hope for the future. "We are too weak, too tired; we can endure no more struggle in our lives," they say. "We need only some place where we can live out our years." A large proportion have relatives outside Europe with whom they hope to get in touch, but few have exact addresses. Contacts will be difficult to make, and then the cry will be raised against Jewish immigration, as though these few thousands were hordes of undesirables. For most of the survivors the obvious solution is Palestine; yet there are already complaints that the sickly products of the concentration camps are unfit material for the upbuilding of that land. And of course there will be a campaign against a "flood of Jews" directed toward Palestine, and there will be Zionists making calculations about how many millions Palestine can absorb. It will be forgotten that there are no millions to come. If Palestine cannot give immediate refuge to the few thousand survivors of the concentration camps, that is indeed the last miserably ironic comment on what world politics has done to the Zionist ideal.

Outside the camps, and outside Rumania, some half-million scattered Jews will make an effort to adjust and resettle in their previous lands; most of them can perhaps still find a way to live as Jews in France, Belgium, and Holland, though in the coming years they may seek either to assimilate or to emigrate.

With the well of Europe so dry, the threat of Jewish "domination" in Palestine is deflated. The millions who might have pressed in from Poland are dead. The Jews of Russia and the United States are not likely to emigrate to Eretz Israel. When all the scattered refugees in the Russian area and in ours are registered, it may turn out that there are some hundreds of thousands for whom Palestine should offer a solution. Still, the ever-renewing sources of Jewish population are gone. The continuing stream of emigration must run dry. It looks as if the Jewish population of Palestine must level off and depend chiefly on its birth rate for increase. In this, it is always behind the Arabs. Thus there is no real population threat to the Arabs of Palestine. This knowledge should dampen the growing conflict there.

The heart of Jewish culture, it seems to me, is now definitely in Palestine; the greatest population is in the United States. Jewish casualties in the war — not in proportion but in actual numbers — are as large as those the great nations. Seven million Jews were slaughtered for being Jews, and added to this number are the Jewish casualties in all the Allied armies.

It is common knowledge that anti-Semitism is rising in this country. In a large sense, the fate of the Jewish people will be decided here.